

The MODEL is now giving at \$15 the grandest value in MEN'S FINE TAILOR-MADE SUITS ever offered by any clothing house in this city. No man in want of a Fine Suit should miss this great opportunity.

TRAVELERS' INDEX.

To-day—and when he does, the Indianapolis club will, for the first time, be itself, and should win at least a fair percentage of the games played; but, win or lose, the Easkakes ticket office, corner Washington and Meridian streets, will continue to be the people's favorite place for purchasing railway tickets. We will continue to run the base-ball train. Fare,

Chicago and return, only \$7.40. Chicago, one way, \$3.70. Low rates to Washington, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York. In fact, we have so many low rates to so many places it is impossible to put them in an ad. Call upon or address us before you purchase a ticket, no matter where you are going.
SPEED, SAFETY, COMFORT and ECONOMY our motto. Note important changes in time.

Depart	11:45am	3:55pm 5:19pm	6:36pm 10:50pm
Depart	***************************************	4:00am	3:45pm 10:50pm
Depart	DIVISION. 12:05no'n 10:30am	5:31pm 3:35pm	11:20pm 6:20pm

For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations and all information call at Union Depot or the Model Ticket Office, corner Washington and Meridian Sts.

J. H. MARTIN, Dist. Pass. Agt.

A NEW CATECHISM,

Which Caused Embarrassment, Amusement and Profanity in a Newspaper Office.

New York, May 14 .- As the employes of editer Elliott F. Shepard's newspaper stopped at the cashier's desk. this morning to draw their week's earnings, each was banded a circular in blank, with the request to fill in the answers on the sheet and return before leaving the room. Editor, reporter, business manager, religious editor, compositor, press hand, lady stenographer, all were treated to the same dose, and swallowed the medicine then and there. The contents of the circular, which was not intended to be made public, was as follows:

"Name. Address. Where born? How old? Are you an American citizen? Married or single; if married, of how many and whom does your family consist? A graduate of what college and class? Position desired? Past experience in journalism? Politics? Denomination? Are you a church member; if so, of what character? Do you read and write any other than the English language; if so, what languages! What compensation is expected? Are you willing to give your whole time (Sundays excepted) and abilities to the Mail and Express? General

The circular made a sensation, but no one refused to sign it. The lips of the editors were sealed against all questions. One only spoke on the subject, and he merely to say that the first flush of indignation in the office soon gave way sefore the humor of the situation. Those who expressed unchristian beliefs, however, didn't think it quite so funny as the others. In the composing-room indignation was given free vent, and it is whispered that the Colonel's late proclamation upon the vice of profanity was sadly disregarded.

She Fooled the Constable.

Detroit Special After Miss Lillian Lewis had given an impersonation of "Lena Despard" at White's last night she retired to her dressing-room and gave an imitation of Mansfield's transformation scene from Dr. Jokyll to Mr. Hyde, which was, perhaps, the greatest success she has made. A constable reached the door just after hiss Lowis had entered. He was armed with an attachment issued at the instance of Mr. McIntire, a member of the company, who was yearning for salary due. "I'm dressing," said Miss Lewis, in a defiant tone, "and you can't come in."
The constable posted himself on one side of the door and Manager Marston on the other. The manager entertained the constable with divers explosive criticisms on his course. Miss Lewis went on dressing. The constable told a story himself, and at the end the dressing going on inside was uncompleted. The lights had been turned out, the stage was dark, but still the constable held his post with Mr. Marston, and Miss Lewis continued her toilet. At last the key was turned, the door opened, and a flood of light streamed out. Standing in the glare was the occupant of the room-not the slim, graceful Lillian Lewis of the stage, but a woman of Three empty trunks made the setting of the tableau, which was seen only for a moment be-fore the figure sailed majestically away. Miss Lewis had donned every scrap of wardrobe she possessed and so kept it out of the clutches of the constable.

Cashmere Bouquet Perfume
Is unexcelled in exquisite combination of delicate odors. Colgate & Co., are the largest perfumers.

WHEN INDICATIONS. TUESDAY-Warmer, fair weather.

That is what theatrical folks call it when they jump from town to town every night. But that "quick jump" doesn't compare with the kind that is made to get a chance

DRIVE in CHILDREN'S KILTS

One-half cost of cloth and

trimmings. ONLY \$2 TO \$5

One hundred patterns! All-wool one and two-piece suits. The call will only hold a few days.

Come quick!

Our Leaders for This Week: 100 dozen Broche Bordered Damask

Big reduction in prices of Gold-headed Umbrellas for this week only. Another lot of those cheap Black Cashmere Shawls and Fichus.

STEVENSON & JOHNSTONE

37 East Washington Street.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15-1 A. M. For Indiana, Kentucky and Illinois-Warmer, fair weather; light to fresh southerly winds. For Ohio-Warmer, fair weather, preceded on the lakes by local rains; winds becoming light to

fresh southerly. For Michigan and Wisconsin-Warmer, fo lowed by cooler, fair weather; winds becoming light to fresh southerly, increasing in force.

Alle Sente	Loca		-	Repor	t. ay 14, 18	88.
Time.	Bar.	Ther.	R. H.	Wind.	Weather	Prec.
7 A. M 2 P. M 9 P. M	. 30.06	46	48		The tn'g Cloudy. Fair.	7
Followin	g is a co	mpara	tive at	atemen	t of the on on Ma	condi-
1888:			7 1000	10 14 15	Tem. I	recip.

Total excess or deficiency since Jan. 1 -383 -2.07.							
Gener	or the last of						
					P. M.		
Stations.	Bar.	Ther		Pr.	Weather		
New York city			Swest	.38			
Philadelphia, Pa	29.86	04	N'wat	.06	Clear.		
Washington City Charleston, S. C	29.92 29.94	48	N'wst N'wst	.08	Clear.		
San Autonio, Tex		74	S'east		Clear.		
Jacksonville, Fla			West.				
Atlanta, Ga	30.08	56	North		Clear.		
Pensacola, Fla	30.06	76	North		Clear.		
Titusville, Fla	30.00	76	Seast		Clear.		
Montgomery, Ala Vicksburg, Miss	30.08	64	N'wat North	****	Clear.		
New Orleans, La	30.06	74	N'wat		Clear		
Shreveport La	30.04	70	East		Clear.		
Shreveport, La Fort Smith, Ark	30.06	60	S'east		Clear.		
Little Rock, Ark	30.10	60	West.		Clear.		
Galveston, Tex	30.00	74	South		Clear.		
Palestine. Tex	30.02	70	Swest	•••••	Clear.		
Brownsville, Tex Memphis, Tenn	30.00	60	East. N'wst	••••	Clear.		
Namphis, Tenn	30.10	54	Calm	••••	Clear.		
Louisville, Ky			S'east				
Indianapolis, Ind	30.04	44	South		Cloudy.		
Indianapolis, Ind Cincinnati, O	30.10	44	S'east		Cloudy.		
Pittanurg Pa	129.98	44	N'wst	T	Cloudy.		
Oswego, N. Y	29.92	40	Swest		Fair.		
Oswego, N. Y Calgary, N. W. T Toledo, O Minnedosa, N. W. T	29.94	30	N'wat		Cloudy.		
Minnedon N W 7	30.02	40	Neast.	•••••	Cloudy.		
Prince Arthur's L'de	:130.02	21 22	Neast	.02	Hazy		
Chicago, Ill	30.00	46	S'east	T	Hazy. Fair.		
Chicago, Ill	. 29.98	36	South		Clear.		
St Pani Minn	129.96	ii 50	N'wst		Fair.		
La Crosse, Wis Davenport, Ia	29.98	50	West.		Clear.		
Davenport, Ia	30.00	48	N'wst	*****	Clear.		
Des Moines, Ia Concordia, Kan	29 96	54	S'east		Clear.		
Keokuk, Ia			Calm				
Cairo, Ill	30.06	56	West.		Clear.		
Springfield, Ill	. 30.00	50	Calm.		Clear.		
St. Louis, Mo	. 30.00	5 56	West	***	Clear.		
Springfield, Mo	. 30.08	3 56	East.	T	Cloudy.		
Leavenworth, Kan.	30.09	56	East		Fair.		
Omaha, Neb Valentine, Neb	20.7	1 64	South		Clear.		
Yankton, D. T	129.90	54	South		Clear.		
Moorhead, Minn	. 30.00	0 50	North		Fair.		
Ft. McKinney, W.	$\Gamma 29.90$	0 50	N'wst		Clear.		
Bismarck, D. T	. [29.9:	3 4t	East.		Cloudy.		
Ft. Assinaboine, M.	29.98	3 58	North		Cloudy.		
Fort Custer, M. T.	29.80	0 62	North		Clear.		
Qu'Apelle, N. W. T.	29.75	2 64	N'wat	.40	Cloudy.		
North Platte, Neb.	29.80	0 60	S'east		Clear.		
Denver, Col	. 29.70	0 74	N'wst		Cloudy.		
W. Las Animas, Col	29.70	0 68	S'east		Clear.		
Dodge City, Kan	. 29.90	0 60	S'east		Clear.		
Fort Elliott, Tex	. 29.8	66	Seast		Clear.		

Fort Sill, I. T. 29.92 68 Scast ... Clear. El Paso, Tex. ... 29.80 78 East. ... Cloudy. Salt Lake City, U. T. 29.72 74 East. ... Cloudy. Santa Fe, N. M. ... 29.92 60 Swest ... Cloudy. Montrose, Col. ... 29.76 64 S'east ... Fair. T-Traces of precipitation.

Snow in Michigan. MARQUETTE, May 14 .- A regular January blizzard is raging, but the snow melts as fast as it falls. Snow fell at Gladstone, Grand Haven, East Tawas and Alpena this morning, and cold

weather prevails in the fruit belt. Another Brave Drummer Boy. Boston, May 14.—A medal with an interesting history was found in an old house in Chelesa yesterday. It is of silver, shield-shaped and bears the inscription: "Willie Johnson, aged 13 years. Company D. Third Vermont Regi-ment. Presented with a medal by Secretary Stanton for carrying this drum through the seven days' fight before Richmond, being the only drum carried through in the regiment, the last of June and 1st July." The drum to which the medal was attached was found in the house in Chelsea by one of the tenants, who intended to pawn it, but another tenant secured it, and it now awaits the claim of the owner or his friends at the office of the Sergeant-at-arms at

the State-house.

The Abduction of Miss Parsons PITTSBURG, May 14.—Counsel for Wm. J. Parsons, father of Minnie Rose Parsons, the young lady alleged to have been abducted recently, to-day began a suit for damages against Ensign Thomas W. Ryan, of the United States navy, and J. H. Mead. Mr. Parsons claims that the defendants conspired to entice and abduct his daughter, Minnie Rose Parsons, who was at the time eighteen years of age, and that they took her to Trenton, N. J., and then to New York city. The court was asked for a sapias for the arrest of the defendants. The court fixed the bail in each case at \$2,000 and granted a process for their arrests.

Frank May's Horrible Fate. HARRISONBURG, Va., May 14.—Frank May, working at a saw-mill near Port Republic, was, on Saturday, caught by the saw, which cut off his left leg at the thigh, entered his side and ent his bowels, liver and lungs to pieces, and forced the heart from the left to the right side. He lived fourteen bours and suffered intense thirst. The water he drank flowed out of the wound in his side. He was conscious to the

TALLY-SHEET CASES ENDED

The United States Supreme Court Sustains the Ruling of Judge Gresham,

And in a Clear, Legical Opinion Overrules the Application of Coy and Bernhamer for Release on a Writ of Habeas Corpus.

The Points at Issue Stated in the Plainest and Most Convincing Words.

Washington Democrats Decline to Discuss the Decision, and Local Bourbons Refrain from Expressing Feelings of Regret.

THE END FINALLY REACHED.

The Supreme Court Denies the Coy-Bers hamer Application for Habeas Corpus.

special to the Indianapolis Journal . WASHINGTON, May 14.—There was no su prise expressed here in Washington by thos who have followed the case in its meanderings when Justice Miller, in the Supreme Court, this afternoon, rendered a decision affirming the desisions of the courts below against Simeon Coy and William F. A. Bernhamer, the Indianapolis tally-sheet forgers. Not only were all the points made by Justice Harlan when he sat in the case at Indianapolis affirmed, but they were elaborated and made stronger. Stronger language was probably never employed by a member of the Supreme Court than can be found in this decision, which comes from one of the oldest, most dispassionate and incisive lawyers on the bench. The two points which the defense clung to with extraordinary tenacity, want of jurisdiction and lack of law to punish an election officer for parting with the returns, were smashed into smithereens. In referring to the argument by the defense that because the returns upon the vote for Congressman were not altered, the federal court had not jurisdiction, there being no federal law vio lated, Justice Miller made a strong analogous statement. He said that if a man should shoot at one in a crowd and kill another he could just as well claim immunity against the crime of manslaughter on the ground that he had not killed the man upon whom he had designs, as one could hold that he was not amenable to the federal laws for altering the returns from a county or State election, although these were on the same tally-sheet as the returns of votes upon a federal officer. The fact that the election of the federal officer was not affected was not the question at issue. The sheet on which were the returns for a federal officer was mutilated, and this the law forbade. The crime against the government was as poignant as though the vote for Congressman was changed. The whole sheet was desecrated when one figure was changed. Specifically, the court in its decision says that it was the omission of the duty imposed by the State law upon inspectors of election to safely keep the certified list of voters with the returns of the judges and deliver them to the county clerk or board of canvassers that constitutes the foundation of this proceeding. The United States statutes confer authority to punish a conspiracy to prevent or interfere with the security or protection of elections for Representatives to Congress by proceedings in the federal court. The difficulty arises from the fact that Congress has remitted to the State the duty of providing for such estions. Where a member of Congress is elected from a State he is voted for at an election at which ballots are cast for a great number of State and other local officers. The anomalous condition makes the question of the applicability of the laws of Congress upon the subject somewhat complex, but the power of Congress to make such provision as may be necessary for the honest conduct of such an

election and the proper return of the vote can not be questioned. Touching the contention of counsel that the indictment does not aver intent by the defendant to affect the election of member of Co gress, that the evil intent is not shown to have been specifically aimed at the returns of the vote for Congressman, the court says that the law is violated whenever the evidences concerning the votes cast are exposed or subjected in the hands of improper or unauthorized persons to the opportunity for their falsification, whether they actually did so or not, or whether the purpose of the party in taking them from their proper custody and exposing them to such danger might accomplish this result. The language of the act of Congress clearly does not require, in regard to some of the acts of omission and failure to perform the duties imposed upon election officers, that there should be alleged or proved an intention to give an oportunity for improper tampering with the records of the votes cast. The court does not doubt that the indictment sets forth a conspiracy by the parties to the appeal to induce the inspectors of election in Indianapolis to omit the discharge of their duty, and to fail to safely keep the lists and papers, nor does it doubt that the Indiana imposes a duty upon these inspectors which they were induced to violate by the parties to this conspiracy. The court believes that the controversies respecting the statutes of Indiana and acts of Congress were questions properly before the District Court, over which that court had jurisdiction, and which it was its duty to de-

eide. When decided they were not subject to review here by a writ of error, nor were they. in a just and proper sense, questions affecting its jurisdiction. The judgment of the Circuit Court denying the writ of habeas corpus is affirmed. Justice Field dissented. There is now no recourse for the prisoners except through the President Indiana Democrata refuse to be interviewed on the subject in any of its forms. They all appear to be anxious to run away from the con-

ion of the penitentiary. HOW THE DECISION WAS RECEIVED.

demned men and let them sink into the obliv-

No Outspoken Regret or Sympathy Ex-

pressed for the Convicta. If the decision had come down within a few days after the argument and submission of the case to the Supreme Court the local interest would have been more keen and the feeling of the gang Democracy more intense. As it is the several weeks of waiting with constant speculating on probabilities and the drawing of unfavorable inference from circumstances connected with the prosecution of the conspirators prepared the public, to a large extent, for the decision as it appears. A lawyer, who was with the defense on the first trial of Coy and his associates, remarked, "Those old duffers hold fast to the law, don't they?" This was in keeping with what could be gleaned from everyone who had heard of the decision. Nobody outside of the gang accepted it otherwise than with quiet satisfaction. Even some politically and personally close to the defendants said it was only what could be expected. Beyond that they were not inclined to talk about the matter. If the Democrate who pretend to hold to the preposterous idea of political persecuappointment was so well concessed that not even a stray expression escaped to show their feeling. Of course, everybody had an interest to know what the decision was, but the bare statement that it went against the prisoners satisfied them. Invariably the next question would be, when will they go to the pautentiary! When assured that it would not be many days before Coy were stripes and Bern-

hamer's whisters fell under the scissors and razor of the prison barber, the inquirer would pass on with a sense of gratification that the law as it came from the highest source in the land had been too much for the pompous political boss and his tools. Nobody considers Coy a martyr. The people look upen him as an ordinary convict, and if he expects sympathy or assistance from any one except those who are under direct obligations to him he will have another disappointment and grievance to foster. When the prison doors close upon him before the week is out there will be nothing in him as a news factor except so far the perniin him as a news factor except so far the perni-cious work and influence of his few steadfast friends brings him before the people in continu-ing his methods in politics. This was the idea expressed in what little comment was made on

the streets yesterday.

Judge Woods received a telegram about 2 o'clock in the afternoon from Justice Harlan, as follows: "The judgment in the Circuit Court refusing a writ of habeas corpus in the Coy-Bernhamer cases was affirmed to-day." After reading the telegram over again, the Judge quietly remarked "that that settled all matters of jurisdiction in such cases in the future." He was very much pleased to know that the opinion in this case had been written by another Justice than Harlan, because he wanted to have a full expression from some other member on the imrepression from some other member on the important question. "Justice Miller," said Judge Woods, "is recognized by lawyers all over the country as being at the very head of the old court, and his opinion, elaborate as he has made it for I see that it covers twenty-five pages of manuscript, will be a great legal document."

"Will you use this decision in your charge to the jury in the present cases!" inquired the reporter.

"I do not know that I can get it in time. If stainable, I shall, in all probability, do so. The decision is one of great importance."

Judge Elliott, of the State Supreme Bench, regarded the decision as one of the utmost importance. He thought the purity of elections in the future hung upon it, and that a reversal of the lower court's decision would have been one of the most disastrous things that could have tappened to Marion county and the whole State. "It is one of the most signal and complete triumphs of justice," he remarked, "where a triumph meant something, that has taken place in years."

Neither Coy nor Bernhamer evinced any sur-rise when they were informed of the decision resterday afternoon. Coy took occasion to re-mark that it was what he had expected all along. Soon after the news from Washington without heaitation: all at the jail and offer their sympathies to the o men. When a Journal reporter went there out the middle of the afternoon Councilman rkey, Commissioner Reveal and a number others were waiting to say a word encouragement to Sim, who at that hour was the government building telling the United tates grand jury what he knew about "fixing" urymen. Bernhamer feigned to be very joyful, but back of all his pretensions could be seen that he was a disappointed man. He had nothing to say for publication. He remarked that e would have some good company to Michigan

In the evening, after Sim was through with the grand jury, he met many of his political friends in the jail office, among them John E. Bullivan, with whom he held a long private talk. Like Bernhamer, he had not much to say. He said there was nothing he could say about the case, as he had testified three times and told all he knew. "The decision is just what I expected," said he, "and I told my friends all along that was what it would be. I am ready to go at any time, and have been ever since I got well." When asked if he had any hopes of being released on a par-don, he remarked that "something would happen within thirty days," and he added, "depend on it." He refused to say any more on the subjest, but his remark indicated that he expected at least an effort would be made to have President Cleveland consider his case Bernhamer was not accessible to reporters after night. He went to his room immediately after supper, and would seeing one but his immediate friends. The jailer said he was feeling badly, and was taking the decision much more to heart than Coy. No definite arrangements have been made for taking the two prisoners north. The time of their going depends upon what use the federal grand jury desires to make of them. If they are not needed before the grand jury this morning they may go to-day, and in case they are detained they will certainly be removed to-murrow. Bernhamer has eight months to serve yet, and Coy fourteen.

THE SUGAR TRUST.

Proceedings Looking to Its Abstement b the Courts as a Public Nuisance.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Investigation of the Sugar Trust was begun to-day by Attorney-general Tabor in Common Pleas chambers. The action of the Attorney-general was taken on petition signed by Hugh J. Grant, Richard Croker and Thos. F. Gilroy. The petitioners declare that Harry O. Havemeyer and others have formed an association known as the Sugar Refineries' Company, without the authority of legislative enactment and without being chartered or incorporated. The petitioners declare that the object of this association is to create a monopoly for the purpose of controlling prices, and adjudges it guilty of usurping, unlawfully holding and exercising a franchise or privilege, and that it is, in consequence, a public nuisance. The complaint goes on to ask that the Attorneygeneral may oust the individuals named and restrain this company from acting as a body corporate. For the defense a general denial was entered, except as to the use of a corporate name and seat. On behalf of the petitioners it was claimed that the admitted use of a corporate name and seal by an unincorporated company was a violation of law which would justify the Attorney-general in proceedings against defendants. The agreement between the refiners was presented, but the Attorney-general held it did not contain any illegal provisions. It was further argued that a combination to enhance prices was illegal, and that this irregular organization had violated the law by doing corporate acts! This was depled on behalf of the defendants. and plaintiff's attorneys replied that the issuing of certificates, election of trustees, adoption of a corporate name and use of a common seal, were all corporate acts, and had all been committed by the company referred to. It was further urged by complainants that the criminal law had been violated by defendants in entering into the combination and the civil law by creating a monopoly. On behalf of the defendants it was declared by counsel that complainants were well known politicians, who introduced a bill in the State Legislature making it a criminal offense to combine for the purpose of fixing the prices of com-modities; that this bill said nothing about combinations to fix the price of labor, and that this movement appeared to be for the purpose of arraying labor against capital. It was wholly for political effect. It was unfair and unjust to subject the sugar refiners to these annoyances to serve some one's political ends. The Attorney-general will make known his decision as to whether or not he will proceed against the trust in about two weeks.

LIBBIE TAYLOR.

The Deplorable Fall of the Former Wife of Vice-President Hendricks's Nephew.

GAINESVILLE, Tex., May 14.-One of the most hotly contested criminal trials that ever occurred in this city, that of the State against Libbie Taylor, for arson, was concluded yesterday, and the jury, after being out two days and three nights, returned a verdict of guilty, assessing the punishment at seven years' confinement in the penitentiary. Libbie Taylor is the proprietess of a bagnio situated in the western part of the city, and the charge on which she has been convicted was hiring a wagon-driver named George Kimbrough to burn a house in the western portion of the city, two years ago, Kimbrough turning State's evidence. No case has scarcely ever excited more interest bere, and many believed that the woman had been more sinned against than she had sinned. The convicted woman has a strange history. About ten years ago she was married in Indiana to a nenhew of the late distinguished Thomas A. Hendricks, and, after living with him a year, ed. She claims that be abar her. After separating from her bushand she came to Dallas, Tex., with a cattle king, who promised to secure her a divorce and then marry her. After living with her for about six months he also abandoned her, since which time she has been a woman of the town. She has been living here for several years. Her counsel have already moved for a new trial, and will use every effort to have the conviction set aside.

THEY DON'TLIKE CLEVELAND

The Feeling Among Prominent Democratic Workers in the City of Buffalo.

The President's Former Townspeople Do Not Hold Him in Esteem, and Will Express Their Opinion Through the Ballot-Box.

Candidate Matson Evolves a Plan for Putting the Surplus in Circulation.

Supreme Court Refuses a Rehearing of the Telephone Cases, Makes a Number of Other Decisions and Adjourns Until October.

CLEVELAND AT HOME.

Probability that Eric County's Republican Majority Will Be Increased. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, May 14. - Your correspondent has recently returned from a visit to western New York, where he took some pains to ascertain whether or not the statements were true that the opposition to Grover Cleveland among the Democrats in his own city and county had subsided. A number of the leading Democrats of Buffalo were seen, and among them were men who had heretofore been the principal workers of the party. Without exception they admitted that there was a very bitter feeling towards Grover Cleveland among his former towns-people. One gentleman who has been prominent in the councils of the Democratic party for the past fifteen years or more said,

1,400 votes in 1884. If the two first figures are transposed, and the number made 4,100 votes, it would, in my judgment, come nearer to the majority which the Republican ticket will have in Erie county this fall. Cleleland has a habit of making enemies. It was, of course, to be expected that a great many men would be disappointed because of failure to secure appointments for which they asked. This was natural; but it is not natural to suppose that every one of those people should have insult heaped upon him to such an extent as to make him curse the day he ever heard the name of the chief magistrate of this country. Besides ignoring the claims of the men who made him, Grover Cleveland has demonstrated a fund of animosity toward the people of this section of the State which was never before suspected of him. He has succeeded most thoroughly in arousing enmittees in the party, and the result cannot be otherwise than disastrons to him when he asks for a re-election."

"Do you expect, then, that a large body of the Democrats of this county will vote the Re-"Not necessarily, as many of them will refrain from voting at all rather than to vote for the

"Do you believe that the State can be carried for the Republican ticket?" "I will not go as far as to say that. Governor Hill is very popular. He will, in all probability, be renominated. The result of his renomination will be his re-election, and I think his majority may be so large as to pull the presidential ticket through with him. But this thing I can say, and feel that I am absolutely right in saying it: that if Hill's majority should fall below 20,000, Mr. Cleveland will not carry New York State. This is a broad proposition, and I real ize it, but there can be no doubt that Governor Hill is fully 20,000 votes stronger than Grover Cieveland in the State of New York, and besides this, if Mr. Depew is nominated, which is barely possible, he can sweep the State in spite of al that Mr. Cleveland's friends can do.' Another Democrat, who is not a disappointed sore-head, but who holds a very important posi-tion under Mr. Cleveland's administration, shook his head when asked about the situation

"I am afraid it is rather dark for us in this county. Sometow the boys feel disgruntled and are not taking hold of things as they should."

"But," suggested your correspondent, "in the primary elections for delegates to the State convention, the Cleveland ticket won without opposition. How do you account for that it

"Easy enough," was the reply. "Our friends had things all their own way, simply because there was no man to oppose Cleveland. It was known at the time that Mr. Hill was positively out of the race, and in consequence, when the caucuses were held, every voter who put in his appearance was a Cleveland man. I doubt if there were a dozen anti-Cleveland Democratic votes cast in the caucuses throughout the entire city. This is a bad sign. It would have looked far better if we could have seen some of those who were kicking, coming up and voting for delegates who were pledged to support some one else, rather than Mr. Cleveland. As it is, parent calminess is all on the surface, at while the turbulent element in our party have that there is an exceedingly bad feeling among a great many thousands of Democratic voters right here in Buffalo."

"Do you think that the Republican majority in this county will be larger than it was in 1884? "I fear that it will be unless some radical means is adopted to stem the tide of opposition and just what means can be adopted is one o the conundrums that I cannot answer.

DISABILITY PENSIONS.

Congressman Matson's Plan for Putting the

Surplus in Circulation. WASHINGTON, May 14.-The disability pension bill, introduced in the House, to-day, by Mr. Matson, is a substitute for a number of bills on the same subject. It authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to adjudicate all pension claims on account of disabilities or injuries incurred since March 4, 1861, filed on or after July 1, 1880, and up to the date of the passage of the bill. Also, directing the Secretary to readjudicate all such claims as have been allowed or filed, as if they had been filed prior to July 1, 1880. The accompanying report concludes as

"We shall be able to submit estimates clearly approximating the cost of this legislation, and for the present venture the assertion that it will not exceed \$250,000,000, and suggest to the House, in this connection, that it affords the very best means of disbursing the present surplus, scattering it through all sections of the country and placing it in the hands of those who will at once put it in circulation, and the surplus accummulated under the present tariff will probably be sufficient to meet these just obligations of the government."

THE SUPREME COURT.

Reliearing of the Telephone Case Refused. Other Opinions by the Court.

WASHINGTON, May 14.-The Supreme Court to-day denied the application for a rehearing of the telephone case. This application was made by the People's and Overland telegraph companies, who claim that Drawbaugh, and not Bell, was the first inventor of the telephone. Justice Miller announced the opinion of the court orally. He simply said that as none of the three justices who had concurred in the opinion of Chief-justice Waite upholding the validity of Bell's patent had requested a rehearing, and that as it was the settled rule of the court not to grant rehearings unless this was done, the application must

The court also rendered an opinion sustaining the decision of the court below in the case of Pliant Mahon, appellant, versus Abner Justice. jailer of Pike county, Kentucky. This is an application for a writ of babeas corpus, arising out of the celebrated Hatfield-McCoy vendetta, and is brought here on appeal from the Circuit Kentucky, which declined to grant the writ. Mahon, who is a citizen of West Virginia, was indicted, in 1882, by the Circuit Court of Pike

render of Mabon to answer the indictments found against him, and appointed Frank Phillips an agent to bring Mahon into the State of Kentucky when arrested under the requisition. The Governor of West Virginia refused to comply with the requisition, and in January last Phillips and others seized Mahon in West Virginia and foreibly carried him to Pike county, where he was thrown into jail, charged with murder. The Governor of West Virginia made a formal demand of Mahon's release, which was refused by the Governor of Kentucky, and application was then made for a writ of habeas corpus. It was contended on behalf of Mahon that this action of Phillips was a violation of the Constitution of the United States, in that it deprived him of his liberty without due process of law, while counsel for the State of Kentucky maintained that the set of Phillips in seizing Mahon was unauthorized, but that the State of Kentucky was fully justified in holding him when he was found within her borders, and that the question of how he came there was not to be considered. Any remedy sought to be applied, it was asserted, must be brought against Phillips for trespass, and not against the State of Kentucky. Justices Bradley and Harlan dissented.

The court also rendered an opinion in the case.

The court also rendered an opinion in the case of George Benson, appellant, vs. Juan N. Navarro, Mexican consul-general, and the Republic of Mexico. This is an application for a writtend of habeas corpus, brought here by appeal from the Circuit Court of the Southern district, that court having denied the application for a writ. This court sustains this decision. The suit is known as the Patti ticket-swindling one, of the City of Mexico. City of Mexico.

The court also rendered an opinion in what is known as the musician boycott case of Callan et known as the musician boycott case of Callan et al vs. Wilson Marshall, of the District of Columbia. Callan and others were convicted in the District Police Court of conspiring to break up the business of another musician, who declined to comply with certain rules of the Musicians' Union. Callan demanded a trial by jury, and this being denied, application was made, after he had been convicted, for a writ of habeas corpus, which was denied by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. An appeal was taken to this court, which reverses the judgment of the lower court, and orders the granting of the writ, thus releasing Callan from custody. The decision was based on the ground that the Constitution gave the person convicted the right of trial by jury.

The court also rendered a decision in the case of Frank Ratterman vs. the Western Union Telegraph Company, and the Western Union Telegraph Company appellant, vs. Ratterman. In these cases, coming up on cross appeals from the Circuit Court for the Southern district of Ohio, the suit was begun by a bill of complaint

Ohio, the suit was begun by a bill of complaint filed by the Western Union company, seeking to be relieved from a tax imposed by the county upon the gross receipts for messages in the county, alleging the tax to be illegal and void. The court answers the question by saying that a single tax assessed under the revised statutes of Ohio upon the receipts of the telegraph company which were derived partly from interstate commerce and partly from commerce within the State, but which were returned wholly tovalid, is invalid only in proportion to the extent that such receipts were derived from interstate com-merce. The decision of the Circuit Court is

The court also rendered a decision in the case of

the United States, appellant, vs. McLaughlin et al., from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern district of California. Suit was brought in this case by the government against the Central Pacific Railroad and Mo-Laughlin et al. as holders of patents for lands lying along the route of the railroad between Stockton and Sacramento, and claimed to be part of the grant to the railroad company. The government claimed that the patents were is-sued for this land as railroad land by mistake. The mistake was that the land was within the exterior boundaries of a Mexican grant known as the Moquelamos grant, which formed the basis of the contest. The railroad contended that the eastern boundary was only intended to go to the foot-hills, which would make the tea ritory described contain nearly twice the amount granted. Grants of that kind, it was explained, of a certain quantity to be located in a larger area, are called floating grants. The government contended that the lands within the exterior boundaries of this grant were reserved from sale or other disposition, being under examination in the courts, and that the railroad grant did not take affect at any point with n the exterior limits of this Mexican grant, the railroad having been located across the grant. This was true with regard to public reservation of lands, such as Indian or military reservations. It was also true with regard to Mexican grants of specific land, while they were under examination, but the company contended that floating grants were not subject to this rule, and hence obtained patents to the land in dispute. The court decided that the eastern boundary of the Mexican grant was as the railroad company claimed it to be, and therefore most of the lands were outside of its exterior limits, and as to them the patent was valid. Second, that the law of reservation did not apply to floating grants further than to satisfy the quantity granted, and therefore the remaining lands in dispute were also tree, and the patent was good as to them also. The decree of the court is affirmed and it is further ordered that this decree be entered nunc pro tune of Oct. 1, 1887. Cases eleven and twelve. involving the same points as those set forth in the above, were decided similarly.

Mr. Justice Miller announced the following order: "It is now ordered by the court that all the cases or the docket not decided, and all the old business of the term not disposed of by the court, be and the same are hereby continned until the next term of the court."

Adjourned for the term until October next.

THE TRUST INQUIRY. Mr. Bacon Thinks Good Results Will Flow

from the Recent Investigation. NEW York, May 14.-A Washington special says Mr. Bacon, of New York, chairman of the House committee on manufactures, at present engaged in the investigation of trusts, in speaking of the results likely to follow the work of

his committee, said yesterday: "I think the good that will result from these investigations is very generally underestimated. I know it is easy, in looking back over the inquiries held at Albany and in New York city, and even in reviewing what we have done in our committee, to come to the conclusion that, after all, but little has been accomplished in the way of reform. I do not believe this is so. The mere agitation of the subject of those giant monopolies in the press of the country has had a healthy effect, and the examination into their methods, even should no legislation follow immediately, will point to the remedies which can hereafter be applied, besides lending the full force of an official finding of facts to the attempt which is being made to stamp them

"Well your committee report a bill to reform

"Yes; though we have not as yet determined upon the lines on which it will be drawn. We find ourselves constantly stumbling over the restrictions placed upon Congress by the Constitution in the management of the affairs of the people. The rights of States may not be encroached upon. The remedy which we expect to be able to apply will doubtless be found in the power allotted Congress to regulate interstate commerce. I am confident that we may thus control in a large measure the operations of Jese great combinations, or at least confine them to the States from which they take their charters. Here, however, is where the true remedy is to be found. I do not think I have ever heard the question argued, but I am convinced that in the right which every State assumes to regulate the limit of the capatalization of the corporations to which it grants charters may be found the power to strike these trusts. The problem is a knotty one, but I believe the experiment is worth making.

MRS. LOGAN'S GARDEN.

An Exposure of an Attempt to Cast Discredit Upon Senator Sherman.

Washington Special. Mrs. Logau, I hear, is very much annoyed by a story going the rounds lately, said to have been told by a "visitor." The "visitor" was with Mrs. Logan looking over her fine lawn, and observing some lots adjoining, asked if they belonged to her property.

"No," was Mrs. Logan's reply, "I rest that ground from Senator Sherman for my vegetable garden. I pay him \$15 a year for the use of it.

Thereupon the "visitor" tells the story as an illustration of Senator Sherman's thrift and as proof that the Senator's thrift goes so far as to exact even the small sum of \$15 rent from Court of the United States for the district of Mrs. Logan for her vegetable garden. She talked with no "visitor" on the subject, nor, in-deed, has she ever said to any one that she paid \$15 a year to Senator Sherman for her vegetable garden. As Senator Sherman was one of the first county, Kentucky, on three charges of willful and deliberate murder. In September of last year the Governor of Kentucky made a requistion on the Governor of West Virginia for the surmen to contribute to the fund for Mrs. Logan by a